THE DAILY BYRNING THE SARKET -PILLARELTILL, FRIDAY, MARCH TO IS IN

Evening Telegraph

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED). AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING. No. 108 S. THIRD STREET. PHILADELPHIA.

FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1870.

THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the Tribune, Times, Herald, World, Sun, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, and Evening Express. The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. We have now entered into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the exclusive use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the North American, Inquirer, Ledger, Press, Age and German Democrat, of this city, and the leading journals of the East, North, West and South; and hereafter THE TELEGRAPH will be the only evening paper published in this city in which the afternoon despatches of the Associated Press will appear.

NEWSPAPERS WITHOUT NEWS. THE Evening Bulletin reminds us of the fox in the fable which, after losing his tail, endeavored to convince his brethren and the world in general that tails were a useless and dangerous incumbrance. Its eloquence in depicting the disadvantages of such appendages finds a fitting counterpart in the attempts of the Bulletin to prove that reliable news is not essential to a modern newspaper. The Bulletin alleges that it has "found comfort in the saving of a handsome sum" which It formerly paid weekly to obtain intelligence from the source which supplies every influential and important journal in the United States; and if its readers rest content with a stinted supply of news, be ready to acknowledge the force of this branch of the short-tail argument. Until that fact is clearly proven, however, we will not be convinced either by the blandishments or the abuse of the Bulletin that superior facilities for procuring and promptly furnishing a faithful record of the current events of this stirring age should be hastily exchanged for imperfect arrangements. While the Bu letin has been saving "a handsome sum" weekly in its expenditure for news, we have nearly doubled our outlay for this purpose, and thereby acquired the exclusive right to publish afternoon editions of the despatches furnished by the Associated Press, and we have "found comfort" in the prompt and generous appreciation of the superiority of our telegraphic intelligence by the public. The Bulletin is welcome to all the satisfaction it can derive from its savings, and we shall not envy it if it continues its reductions of expenditures for news until it virtually ignores all the facilities which the telegraph affords to modern journalism. It may follow its descent from the Associated Press to the American Press Association by sinking into still lower depths, without inspiring us with the slightest desire to follow its example, for we intend to adhere stubbornly to the conviction that short-tails are not a good newspaper fashien. Our amiable and ingenious contemporary has nourished the hope that the news association with which it is now connected would be reinforced in its operations in this city by the assistance of "the new morning paper which Mr. Swain, son of the founder of the Ledger, is about to publish." But that gentleman sets too high a value on abundant and correct intelligence to jeopardize his new enterprise by an alliance with the Bulletin and its associates. He has applied for and gained admission by unanimous consent to the old-established Associated Press, of Philadelphia, thereby showing that the Associated Press is not the unpopular monopoly that they are endeavoring to impress the public that it is; thus making stronger than ever the organization which furnishes the regular despatches published in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, and destroying the main reliance of the American Press Association, in this city, for future efficiency. The Bulletin has invented the fanciful theory that the Associated Press is "terribly frightened." Will it be good enough, when it corrects its misstatement about Mr. Swain's new paper, to explain the sensations awakened among its associates by the arrangements made for supplying telegraphic despatches to that journal?

THE INCOME TAX.

THERE is a very serious doubt whether any United States income tax is constitutional. for the Constitution, in Article I, Section 9, and fourth paragraph, says:-"No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken." What is the "enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken?" The answer is found in the third paragraph of section 2 of the same article. viz .: - "Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union. according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding"-persons and not dollars.

We think all will concede that our "income tax" is a very "direct tax." It is a tax, for the law names it such; it is a direct tax, for the law goes straight for every person who ing each year. And one must swear pressing every American interest at this mo-

"directly" to many "direct" questions, not | ment, and every inch of this pressure that about numbers of persons in his State, but about the number of dollars of income which have come directly into his hands each year, All this is not "in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken, of the number of persons in any State of this Union," but, on the contrary, this law asks for dollars of a man, not as a person, but because he has had more than a certain number of dollars in one year.

We hope sincerely that our lawmakers will agree to abolish this tax forthwith upon constitutional if upon no other grounds. It has been submitted to pitiently, without any serious inquiry into its character, because it was believed to be a necessity growing out of an extraordinary occasion. That occasion no longer exists, and the law is rightly considered to be unjust, oppressive, and inquisitorial. There is no reason whatever why it should be longer continued, and those members of Congress who exert themselves most zealously to have it done away with without further delay will be most certain of gaining the favor of their constituents and in securing further favors from them.

THE ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.

THE last spring exhibition of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts was most unsatisfactory to all parties concerned in it. It was the worst display that had been seen upon the walls of the institution for years, and it was particularly remarkable for the absence of works by Philadelphia artists. In other words, the exhibition was a disgraceful failure, both from an artistic and a pecuniary point of view; but it served one good purpose at least in giving a practical demonstration of the radical defects of the present system of management, and in eliciting a decided expression of public opinion. The adverse criticisms that were bestowed upon the Academy and its managers created a healthy excitement, the effects of which have been visible during the past year in the efforts that have been made to increase the facilities of the schools and to correct some of the most glaring defects that for many years past have been bringing the institution into disrepute. This leads us to hope that, in course of time, the directors of the Academy will be able to see what its real deficiencies are, and that they will be impressed with a desire to make it a genuine art school that will be a credit to Philadelphia and the country, and that will be the means of promoting the art-culture of the country in a manner that it never yet has

One of the effects of the failure of last year has been a determination not to hold any exhibition this spring as usual. No official announcement of this determination has yet been made, it is stated definitely by the directors in private; and it may be accepted as a settled thing that the old ladies who never go to any other "show," and who consequently look forward to the spring exhibition of the Academy during ten months of the year with anxiety and impatience, will be disappointed. The reason given for this failure of the Academy to come to time as usual is a very strange one, apparently. The directors complain that they have no pictures available, and that it is not worth while to attempt an exhibition, and to run the risk of making a worse display than that of last year. This reason is strange, from the fact that the artists of Philadelphia have been working as steadily as usual this winter, and the number of works produced will probably come up to the usual average both as regards quality and quantity. And yet the institution that professes to be the especial representative of Philadelphia art has not the power of collecting their performances and arranging them so that the public may know what progress our artists are making! There is certainly something radically wrong when such a condition of affairs is brought about; but the directors of the Academy show wisdom when they decline to bring upon themselves additional odium by getting up an exhibiton that would be chiefly remarkable for the absence of meritorious works of Philadelphia artists.

That there are pictures enough to make an exhibition is certain, and Mr. Edward Moran, whose difficulty with the Academy is a matter of some notoriety, is about to place on exhibition at Earles' no less than eleven works, so that the public of this city may have an opportunity to see them previous to their being shipped to New York to adorn the walls of the National Academy of Design in that city. Other artists will undoubtedly follow Mr. Moran's example, and unless the Pennsylvania Academy makes more speedy efforts to regain its lost ground and to obtain and maintain a position such as the times demand, it had better shut its doors and cease operations entirely. As it is now carried on it stands a confessed failure.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT has had table prepared which proves that the entire national debt would be cancelled in twentythree and a half years by a sinking fund capital of \$25,000,000 per annum, while a capital of \$90,000,000 psr annum which is about the present rate of liquidation, would extinguish the entire debt in five years. No stronger argument in favor of a great reduction of taxation could be framed. If the existing generation, after suffering all the miseries of the war, effects a material reducin the public debt before it passes from the stage of action, this will be all that posterity can in justice require. But as matters are now progressing, the same men who crushed the Rebellion on ensanguined fields, and the same people who mourn the loss of kindred and the desolation of their homes, will be compelled to defray the entire pecuniary cost of the conflict, and to submit to the most onerous taxation that human ingenuity ever devised. Twenty-five millions per annum may be easily spared as a .sinking fund, but it would be cruel and unjust for Congress to ask for more after the national has a certain number of dollars income dur. credit is fully restored. High taxes are de-

can be safely taken off should be removed at the earliest possible moment.

SCIENCE FOR THE PROPER. - At the Academy of Music last evening, Professor Robert E. Rogers, of the University of Pennsylvania, delivered a lecture on "Chemical Forces" which proved to be one of the most entertaining and instructive that has ever been listened to in this city. The grand masquerade of the elements was marshalled before the audience in a way that was at once amusing and startling. Heat was made to produce cold, and cold heat; liquids were transformed intosolids, gases into liquids, and then into solids; quicksilver, which freezes at a temperature of forty degrees below zero, was solidified almost instantaneously by the pound; and various other experiments, complicated in their details but simple in their results, were conducted on a scale that enabled every person in the spacious building to appreciate them to the fullest extent. Perhaps the most noticeable of all the experiments were those connected with the artificial manufacture of ice, the entire practicability of which was demonstrated so clearly that the mere remembrance of the occasion will be refreshing in the coming summer heat. Such a lecture as that delivered by Professor Rogers last evening is worth as much as a half dozen of the ordinary class, as a means of educating the masses and inspiring them with devotion to the cause of science; and the more we have the better. We trust that Professor Rogers will be induced either to repeat the lecture of last evening, or, what would perhaps be still better, to give a continuation of it, so that the experiments which he was prepared to make last evening, but was prevented from doing by the lateness of the hour, may not be slost to the public. The success which has attended the lectures given at the Academy by Professor Henry Morton, as well as by Professor Rogers, has been so decided that we have no doubt a regular course devoted exclusively to experimental science would draw as large houses as are attracted by the trashy sensational plays of the period. We commend the scheme to the projector of the remarkably successful "Star" course which is about closing.

THE STATE House of Representatives yesterday did a good stroke of business in the matter of distribution of Bates' "History of the Pennsylvania Volunteers," The bill authorizing the completion of this work, and providing for its distribution by the Superintendent of the Public Schools among the libraries of the Common School districts, was considered, and a substitute offered by Mr. White, distributing the books among the Senators, members, and Clerks of this and the next Legislature, the cost of the book not to exceed five dollars per volume, and each set to contain five volumes, the Senators to receive twenty sets each. This substitute was carried by 61 ayes to 26 noes. In comparison with some of the other iniquities perpetrated by the Legislature, this particular swindle is of comparatively little moment, but it is an excellent example of the utter recklessness with which the public money is

wasted at Harrisburg. The preparation of this history was a job for the especial benefit of Bates, and, if the State has to pay for the work any how, the distribution of the books among the members of the Legislature is probably the best thing that can be done with them. It is barely possible that some of our noble Senators and Representatives may read this work when they find themselves in possession of one hundred copies, and as it is tolerably certain that nobody else will, it is gratifying to think that the labor of the author may not be altogether thrown away. If Bates has done his work properly, our legislators may, by perusing the stories of the noble deeds of our volunteers, learn some lessons of virtue that they sadly

AN AFRICAN PRESIDENT.-We publish today the inaugural address of Edward James Roye, the fifth President of the Republic of Liberia, in West Africa. It was delivered before the National Legislature in joint convention at Monrovia, on the 3d of January last. We have been favored with a copy printed at the "Government Printing Office." The message treats of finance, labor, railroads, national bank, general education, immigration, the native tribes, and the future of Liberia. As republicans we rejoice in the success of the African republic. As friends of the African race we rejoice to see a nation growing in power which bids fair to do a work in Africa similar to the work of the Anglo-Saxon in America. As soon as the ratification of the fifteenth amendment is promulgated, our fellow-citizens of African descent will take a deeper interest in the land of their fathers. The benevolent men who founded Liberia, by aiding those who desired to return to their fatherland, may well rejoice in the great good already accomplished, and can anticipate still richer and larger success in the years to come.

SHERMAN ON SHERIDAN, -General Sherman has written a reply to the letter of Lieutenant-General Sheridan, referring to the attack on the Piegans and our Indian affairs generally, which we published yesterday. It will be seen that General Sherman sustains Sheridan and the officers under his command without reserve, while he deprecates the severe criticisms that have been bestowed upon them on account of the affair with the Piegans. General Sherman is fully conversant with the difficulties of the Indian situation and his views are entitled to respectful consideration. The letter to

Sheridan is as follows:-HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24, 1870.—General P. H. Sheridan, Commanding Military Division of Missouri, Cuicago, iii.—General:—Your letter of March 18 is received. I have shown it to the Secretary of War, who says he has no objection to its publication, and he will send it to the press. It is of course to be deplored that asome of our people prefer to believe the story of the Piegan massacre as trumped up by interested parties at Benton, more than a hundred miles off, rather than the official report of Colonel Baker, who was on toe spot, and is the responsible party. I prefer to believe that the majority of the killed at Mountain Chief's camp were warriors; that the firing ceased the moment resistance was at an end; that quarter was given to all who asked for it; and that a hundred women and children were allowed to go free to join the other bands of the same tribe known to be camped near by, rather than the

absurd report that there were only thirteen warriors killed, and that the balance were women and children more or less afflicted with smallpox. The Indians on the reservations are exclusively under the protection of the Indian Bureau; but the bureau officers had officially notified you of their imbility to restrain these very Pi-gans, and had called on you to punish them for their repeated and uncessing robberies and murders, and you had—as uncessing robberies and murders, and you had—a carly as last October—laid down the plan for a winter surprise and attack, which plan was imme-diately sent to the Indian Bureau, cholding no remonstrance; so that there is no question at all of responsibility save and except only by to whether Colonel Baker wantonly and oraclly killed women and children unresisting; and this I never believed. The army cannot resist the tide of emigration that is flowing towards these Indian lands, nor is it our province to determine the question of boundaries. When called on we must, to the extent of our power protect the extent of our power protect the extent of our power protect. power, protect the settlers: and, on proper demand, we have also to protect the ndian lands against the intrusion of the settlers. Thus we are placed between two fires—a most unpleasant dilemma, from which we cannot escape; and we must sustain the officers on the spot who fulfit their orders.

I repeat, therefore, that you must do the best you can in each instance, and trust to the sound judgment of the country after all the truth is revealed.

I am truly yours, W. T. Sherman, General.

THAT procreative "family of color," the anilines has begotten us another beautiful member, whose complexion shines with a golden hue. We shall soon derive all the tints of the chromatic scale from the coal tar extract. The new offspring has been christened Vesuvine by its discoverer, M. Knosp. It promises to give to silken, cotton, and woollen fabrics all shades of yellow, from bright orange to bright brown. We are not told how it was brought to light; whether by intention or accident, like some other members of its family. That splendid green that dressmakers and their patrons know as "gas green" was stumbled upon by a lucky fluke. A certain dyer, Chirpin by name, was trying to turn to practical account a blue aniline compound that baffled all attempts to render it fast. It was a fine color, but there was no fixing it. Chirpin tried all he could think of without success. One day he told his troubles to a friend, who was a photographer; and this worthy, without any knowledge of dyeing or chemistry, suggested that as he, to "fix" his pictures, used hyposulphite of soda, this same sale might fix the blue dye. The suggestion was made from blind faith in the power of his fixer to make everything lasting. Well, without a hope of success, Chirp in made a trial of it. Imagine his astonishment at seeing his fleeting blue change under the soda salt's influence to a gorgeous green. And the best of it was that the new color was a fast one, at least as fast as any of the aniline family, for they are not a very stable lot. So, ye ladies, who shine is aldehyde, give your thanks to the unwise but faithful

THE Daily Topic is the title of a new journal which has made its appearance at Harrisburg. It is under the management of Dr. J. H. Gihon, recently Private Secretary to Governor Geary. Dr. Gihon has had considerable experience in the newspaper business in this city and elsewhere, and is fitted to conduct a journal in a way that will render it attractive to the people. There is abundant room at the State Capital for a new Republican daily paper, and we trust that the Topic will prove a success

-At Montreal on Saturday Boyle did two miles on snow-shoes in eleven minutes fifty-three seconds, said to be by twenty-eight seconds the best time yet recorded.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

I N

OVERCOATS.

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The point chosen by the Artist for the illustration of the subject is where
"With Ioam and with dust the black charger was grey; By the flash of his eye, and tha red nostrils' play, He seemed to the whole great army to say:

'I have brought you Sheridan all the way
From Winchester down to save the day!"
OHROMON, in size 20,256 inches, now ready. Price, \$10.
Admission, 25 cents; including the entire valuable collection of the Academy.
Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 7% to 10 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE .- ON AND AFTER THURSDAY, March 24, the PHILADELPHIA LOCAL TELEGRAPH (City Department of the Western Union Telegraph) will receive, transmit, and deliver, within half a mile of any Station, messages for 10 cents This order includes Germantown, Frankford, Manayunk, West Philadelphia, Hestonville, Mantua, etc. Special arrangements will be made with manufacturers and others, HENRY BENTLEY. THIRD and CHESNUT Streets.

COMMONWEALTH NATIONAL BANK. At a Stated Meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day WALTER G WILSON, Esq. was unsamously elected a Director of this Bank, to fill the vacancy occa-sioned by the death of THEO, WILSON, Esq. H. C. YOUNG, Cashier.

FIFTEENTH WARD-WATER! WATER! —A meeting of the civizons of the Fifteenth Ward will be held on SATURDAY EVENING, at 80 clock, at the N. E. corner WEST and COATES Streets, for the purpose of taking such action as will secure them a suffi-ciency of water.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dyei's the best in the world. Harmlens, reliable, instantaneous, does not centain lead, nor any vitalic poison to produce paralysis or death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations beasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has had thirty years untarnished reputation to uphold its integrity as the only Perfect Hair Dye—Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists. Applied at No. 16 BOND Street, New York.

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It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients. It Preserves and Whiteas the Teeth! Invigorates and Scothes the Gums! Purifies and Perfumes the Breath! Prevents Accumulation of Tartar! Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth! Is a Superior Article for Children! Seld by all druggists and dentists. Froprietor, A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor, WARDALE G. MCALLISTER. Attorney and Counsellor at Law, No. 251 BROADWAY, New York

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALDING

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE WESTMORELAND COAL COMPANY, No. 238 B. THIRD Street, conner of Willing's Alley.

The Apparal Meeting of the Stockholders of the WEST-The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the WEST-MORFLAND COAL COWPANY will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, April 6, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for cieven Directors to serve during the ensuing year.

F. H. JACKSON,

Recretary. 0.16 124

PHIA STEAMBUAT FERRY COMPANY.—Au election for Directors of t. e above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, foot of FEDERAL Street, Camden. on SATURDAY, the 28th of March instants, between the bours of Band 20'clock P. M.

5411 B 25 4t W. H. GATZMER, Treasurer.

MAMMOTH GOLD AND SILVER
MINING COMPANY OF COLORADO.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held
TUESDAY, April 5 at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 909 WAL.
NUT Street, when an election will be held for five directors for the ensuing year.

\$21 121 MICHARL NISEET, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE STOCK-holders of the NATIONAL RAILWAY COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company in the city of Philadelphia on SATURDAY, April 9, 1870, at 12 o'clock M. for the purpose of electing a President and Board of Directors.

OLOTHING.

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ROCEHILL & WILSON, THE PUBLIC CLOTHERS,
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the SOUND HEALTH. the SOUND HEALTH, and the SOCIAL ENJOYMENT of the PUBLIC.

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BUIST'S GARDEN MANUAL AND ALMANAC for 1870 contains one hundred and twenty pages of useful information to country residents, distributed gratuitously from BUIST'S SKED WARRHOUSE, 3 17 lm Nos. 922 and 924 MARKET St., above Ninth.

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No. 34 S. THIRD Street. FOR SALE, AT CHESNUT HILL, A very complete Stone House, near a station.—Contains parlor, coning room, library, two kitchess, eight bed rooms, two bath-rooms, and all the modern conveniences. Part city property taken in exchange if desired. Apply to J. C. SIDNPY, No. 204 S. FIFTH Street, or te W. O. MACKIE, GRAVER'S Lane.

FOR SALE, AT GERMANTOWN, ELEgant Stone Mansios, su-stated on high ground, commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country. The house is new and complete in every respect, and accessible by steam and horse cars. Stone stable for four horses, Cow House, Carriage House, and all the appurebances of a first-class establishment. Address J. B., at this Office.

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MERCHANTVILLE, N. J .- BUILDING sites for sale, five minutes' walk from Welwood Station.
THIRTY MINUTES FROM FRONT AND MARKET STREETS. Philadelphia. Address J. W. TORREY, 8 10 lm No. 127 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia

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